Amendments to the Claims:

The following claims will replace all prior versions of the claims in this application (in the unlikely event that no claims follow herein, the previously pending claims will remain):

1-27. (Cancelled).

28. (New) A particulate material made by a spray process, comprising:
   A) at least 80% of the particles having the same morphology, wherein the morphology is selected from hollow sphere, roughly spherical, cenospheres, and packed porous network morphologies; and
   B) said particulate material comprises a mono-dispersivity index of not more than 1.2.

29. (New) The particulate material of claim 28, wherein the particles have a mono-dispersivity index of greater than 0.05.

30. (New) The particulate material of claim 28, wherein the particles have a volume mean size in the range of 50μm to 3000μm.

31. (New) The particulate material of claim 28, which is essentially dust free.

32. (New) The particulate material of claim 28, which essentially does not contain any particles having a volume mean size of less than 80μm.

33. (New) The particulate material of claim 28, wherein the particles are biocompatible.

34. (New) The particulate material of claim 33, wherein the particles or the first component thereof are selected from sugars, polysaccharides, starches and glycerides.

35. (New) The particulate material of claim 28, wherein the material from which the particles is made is film forming.

36. (New) A particulate material made by a spray process, comprising:

A) at least 80% having the particles of the same morphology, wherein said particles comprise at least two components, a first component being at least one matrix material, and a second component being at least one active ingredient retained by said first component; and

B) said particulate material comprises a mono-dispersivity index of not more than 1.2.

37. (New) The particulate material of claim 36, wherein the particles have a mono-dispersivity index of greater than 0.05.

38. (New) The particulate material of claim 36, wherein the particles have a volume mean size in the range of 50μm to 3000μm.

39. (New) The particulate material of claim 36, which is essentially dust free.

40. (New) The particulate material of claim 36, which essentially does not contain any particles having a volume mean size of less than 80μm.

41. (New) The particulate material of claim 36, wherein the particles are biocompatible.

42. (New) The particulate material of claim 41, wherein the particles or the first component thereof are selected from sugars, polysaccharides, starches and glycerides.

43. (New) The particulate material of claim 36, wherein the material from which the first component thereof is made is film forming.

44. (New) The particulate material of claim 43, wherein the first component is selected from polyvinyl acetate and ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers including mixture thereof with each other or with other materials.

45. (New) The particulate material of claim 36, wherein the first component forms a material network that has interstices in which the second component is held.

46. (New) The particulate material of claim 36, wherein the second component is selected from materials that are compatible with the first component.

47. (New) The particulate material of claim 36, wherein the second component of the particles is a binary or higher order particle.

48. (New) The particulate material of claim 36, wherein the second component comprises between 25 wt% to 55 wt% of the particles.

49. (New) The particulate material of claim 36, which comprises the first component being at least one matrix material selected from sugars, polysaccharides, starches and glycerides, and the second component being at least one active ingredient retained by said first component and being an organoleptic.

50. (New) A method of making a particulate material according to claim 28, comprising:

i) projecting from a body of liquid comprising a precursor formulation for said particulate material an array of mutually divergent jets;
ii) disturbing the jets to cause break up thereof into streams of droplets of narrow size distribution;
iii) contacting the array of resulting droplet streams with a gas flow to reduce coalescence of the droplets in each stream; and
iv) causing or allowing the droplets to solidify at least partially in flight, to form particles of which at least 80% have the same morphology;

wherein:

a) said morphology is one of hollow spherical morphology, roughly spherical morphology, cenospherical morphology, and packed porous network morphology;
b) said precursor formulation has a density in the range of 800 kg/m^3 to 1700 kg/m^3, a viscosity in the range of 0.01 Pa·s to 1 Pa·s, a surface tension in the range of 0.01 N/m to 0.72 N/m, and an Ohnesorge Number in the range of 0.005 to 2.5; and
c) the liquid jets have a Reynolds Number (Rej) in the range of 10 to 5000.

51. (New) The method of claim 50, wherein said precursor formulation has a density in the range of 1000k/m^3 to 1700k/m^3, a viscosity in the range of 0.006 Pa·s to 1 Pa·s, a surface tension in the range of 0.02N/m to 0.72 N/m and an Ohnesorge Number in the range of 0.008 to 1.

52. (New) The method of claim 50, wherein the divergent jets are disturbed to cause break up thereof by acoustic vibration.

53. (New) The method of claim 52, wherein the Weber frequency (fw) used for droplet generation is in the range of 0.5 kHz to 100 kHz.

54. (New) The method of claim 50 wherein the flow in the jets is laminar.

55. (New) The method of claim 50, wherein, when the particles comprise first and second components, the first component is at least one matrix material selected from sugars, polysaccharides, starches and glycerides and the method comprises the liquid jets having a Rej in the range of 10 to 5000 and the divergent jets are disturbed to cause break up thereof by acoustic vibration, the drops being generated using an fw in the range of 2 kHz to 15 kHz.

56. (New) The method of claim 50, wherein, when the particles comprise first and second components, the first component is at least one film-forming polymeric matrix material and the method comprises the liquid jets having a Rej in the range 10 to 100

and the divergent jets are disturbed to cause break up thereof by acoustic vibration, the drops being generated using an fw in the range 10 kHz to 100 kHz.

57. (New) The method of claim 50, wherein a material network is formed comprises the liquid jets having a Rej in the range 10 to 1000 and the divergent jets are disturbed to cause break up thereof by acoustic vibration, the drops being generated using an fw in the range 2 kHz to 50 kHz.

58. (New) A method of making a particulate material according to claim 36, comprising:

i) projecting from a body of liquid comprising a precursor formulation for said particulate material an array of mutually divergent jets;
ii) disturbing the jets to cause break up thereof into streams of droplets of narrow size distribution;
iii) contacting the array of resulting droplet streams with a gas flow to reduce coalescence of the droplets in each stream; and
iv) causing or allowing the droplets to solidify at least partially in flight, to form particles of which at least 80% have the same morphology;

wherein:

a) said morphology is one of hollow spherical morphology, roughly spherical morphology, cenospherical morphology, and packed porous network morphology;
b) said precursor formulation has a density in the range of 800 kg/m^3 to 1700 kg/m^3, a viscosity in the range of 0.01 Pa·s to 1 Pa·s, a surface tension in the range of 0.01 N/m to 0.72 N/m, and an Ohnesorge Number in the range of 0.005 to 2.5; and
c) the liquid jets have a Reynolds Number (Rej) in the range of 10 to 5000.